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10/800,697	03/16/2004	Yong Cheol Park	0465-1157P	1773
2292 7590 11/27/2007 BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			EXAMINER DANIELSEN, NATHAN ANDREW	
			ART UNIT 2627	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/800,697

Applicant(s)

PARK ET AL.

Examiner

Nathan Danielsen

Art Unit

2627

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,7-21,24-27,29-38,40-44 and 46-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,7-21,24-27,29-38,40-44 and 46-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/345,380.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>09/04/07 & 10/29/07</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 3, 4, 7-21, 24-27, 29-38, and 40-49 are pending. Claim 2 was canceled in applicant's amendment filed 15 September 2005. Claims 5, 6, 22, and 23 were canceled in applicant's amendment filed 29 March 2007. Claims 24-50 were added in applicant's amendment filed 04 September 2007, of which claims 28, 39, and 50 were canceled in applicant's amendment filed 29 October 2007.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 43 is objected to because "transferring transfer" should be --transfer--. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3, 14, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gotoh et al (WO 98/14938 and referenced using US Patent 6,292,625; hereinafter Gotoh), in view of Krakirian (US Patent 5,504,868).

Regarding claim 1, Gotoh discloses a method for managing a defective data block of a recording medium, the method comprising:

receiving a write command for data recording (step A1 in figure 1) comprising write type information for indicating whether or not the real time recording is required (col. 9, lines 6-33), wherein the write type information of 1 bit among 1 byte (suggested by the decision boxes for steps A1 and A3 in figure 1; where it is well-known in the art of designing microprocessor-executable code that a simple yes/no decision can be determined on the basis of a single bit or flag);

determining whether to replace a defective data block to a spare area of the recording medium based on the write type information (col. 9, lines 6-33); and replacing the defective data block to the spare area of the recording medium if the write type information indicates that the real time recording is not required, while not replacing the defective data block to the spare area of the recording medium if the write type information indicates that the real time recording is required, as a result of the determination (col. 9, lines 6-33).

However, Gotoh fails to disclose every detail of the write command.

In the same field of endeavor, Krakirian discloses where the write command comprising a logical block address to designate a recording position, a transfer length information to identify an amount of data to be recorded and, wherein the write command comprises 12 bytes of information including the logical block address of 4 bytes (figures 2D and 12A), the transfer length information of 4 bytes and (figures 2D and 12A) and the suggestion of additional, special-purpose data within a reserved byte of the twelve bytes (col. 14, line 51 through col. 15, line 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Krakirian, for the purpose of sending a write command to a device connected to a host via a SCSI interface (col. 3, lines 32-40).

Regarding claim 3, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim

1. Additionally, Gotoh discloses where the method further comprises:

identifying a number of defective data blocks found during the real time recording (col. 14, line 61 through col. 15, line 9), in order for use in at least a next recording operation; and updating a remaining recording capacity of the recording medium based on the number of defective data blocks, after recording the data (suggested by col. 11, line 59 through col. 12, line 13; where knowing the address ranges of free areas will allow the apparatus to know how much free space there is).

Regarding claim 14, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim

1. Additionally, Gotoh discloses where the method further comprises determining the real time recording

based on the write command (col. 9, lines 6-33). However, Gotoh fails to disclose where the method comprises determining the recording position in the recording medium and the amount of data based on the write command.

In the same field of endeavor, Krakirian discloses where the method comprises determining the recording position in the recording medium and the amount of data based on the write command (figures 2D and 12A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Krakirian, for the purpose of sending a write command to a device connected to a host via a SCSI interface (col. 3, lines 32-40).

Regarding claim 15, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim 1. Additionally, Gotoh discloses where the method further comprises recognizing the specified write command to perform the recording of data (inherent in the apparatus of Gotoh for determining the most appropriate recording method of the methods disclosed in col. 8, line 8 through col. 12, line 13).

5. Claims 4, 7-13, 16-21, 24-27, 29-38, 40-44, and 46-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gotoh, in view of Krakirian, and further in view of Fukushima et al (US Patent 5,237,553; hereinafter Fukushima).

Regarding claims 4 and 7, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim 1. However, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian, fails to disclose a defect list including an indication of non-replaced defective blocks.

In the same field of endeavor, Fukushima discloses where the method further comprises recording a defect list in a defect management area specified in the recording medium (col. 4, lines 19-48), the defect list including an indication information to indicate that the defective data block is not replaced (C- G- and R-defect lists in col. 5, lines 3-31 and figures 4a-4c; where the lack of a replacement sector address in either of the C- and G-defect lists, as well as the mere inclusion of a single address in either of these lists, indicates that the defective data block has not been replaced).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Fukushima, for the purposes of enabling the recording of both the real time data and the random access data as well as also enabling the sequential reproduction of the real time data (col. 2, line 56 through col. 3, line 9).

Regarding claims 8 and 9, Gotoh discloses a method for managing a defective data block of a recording medium, the method comprising:

receiving a write command for data recording (step A1 in figure 1), the write command comprising a write type information to indicate that real time data recording is required, wherein the write command comprises the write type information of 1 bit among 1 byte (suggested by the decision boxes for steps A1 and A3 in figure 1; where it is well-known in the art of designing microprocessor-executable code that a simple yes/no decision can be determined on the basis of a single bit or flag);
determining the real time recording based on the write command (col. 9, lines 6-33); and
controlling the recording of the data such that an optical pickup does not jump to a spare area of the recording medium to replace a defective data block to a spare area of the recording medium (col. 9, lines 6-33).

However, Gotoh fails to disclose:

where the write command comprising a logical block address to designate a recording position, a transfer length information to identify an amount of data to be recorded, where the write command comprises twelve bytes of information;
determining the recording position in the recording medium, the amount of data and the real time recording respectively based on the write command; and
recording a defect list on the recording medium, the defect list including indication information to indicate that the defective data block is not replaced to the spare area, the indication information being different from the write type information and type of the recoded data but dependent on the write type information.

In the same field of endeavor, Krakirian discloses where the write command comprising a logical block address to designate a recording position (figures 2D and 12A) and a transfer length information to identify an amount of data to be recorded (figures 2D and 12A), where the write command comprises twelve bytes of information (figures 2D and 12A), thus enabling the determination of the recording position in the recording medium and the amount of data based on the write command (figures 2D and 12A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Krakirian, for the purpose of sending a write command to a device connected to a host via a SCSI interface (col. 3, lines 32-40). However, Krakirian also fails to disclose a defect list and the step of recording it on the recording medium.

In the same field of endeavor, Fukushima discloses the recording of a defect list in a defect management area specified in the recording medium (col. 4, lines 19-48), the defect list including an indication information to indicate that the defective data block is not replaced to the spare area, the indication information being different from the write type information and type of the recoded data but dependent on the write type information (C- G- and R-defect lists in col. 5, lines 3-31 and figures 4a-4c; where the lack of a replacement sector address in either of the C- and G-defect lists, as well as the mere inclusion of a single address in either of these lists, indicates that the defective data block has not been replaced).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Fukushima, for the purposes of enabling the recording of both the real time data and the random access data as well as also enabling the sequential reproduction of the real time data (col. 2, line 56 through col. 3, line 9).

Regarding claim 10, Gotoh discloses a system for managing a defective data block of a recording medium, the system comprising:

a recording/reproducing device adapted to receive a write command for real time recording and record data on the recording medium, the recording/reproducing device receiving a write command for real time recording, the write command comprising write type information to

indicate that real time data recording is required, the write command including the write type information of 1 bit among 1 byte (suggested by the decision boxes for steps A1 and A3 in figure 1; where it is well-known in the art of designing microprocessor-executable code that a simple yes/no decision can be determined on the basis of a single bit or flag), performing the recording operation wherein the recording/reproducing device is adapted to perform the recording operation to not replace the defective data block to a spare area of the recording medium during the real time recording, (col. 8, lines 22-39 and 62-67, col. 9, lines 34-43, and col. 12, lines 18-48); and

a host device, operatively coupled to the recording/reproducing device through interface, for transmitting the write command to the recording/reproducing device, and controlling the recording/reproducing device to record the data according to the write command (col. 9, lines 6-12),

wherein the recording/reproducing device is adapted to recognize the write command received from the host device to perform the recording operation in response to the write command and determine the real time recording based on the write command (col. 9, lines 6-33).

However, Gotoh fails to disclose the complete contents of the write command and thus the recognition of those contents, and a defect list including indication information to indicate that the defective data block is not replaced.

In the same field of endeavor, Krakirian discloses where the write command comprises twelve bytes of information (figures 2D and 12A) including a logical block address information to designate a recording position (figures 2D and 12A), a transfer length information to identify an amount of data to be recorded (figures 2D and 12A), and the suggestion of additional, special-purpose data within a reserved byte of the twelve bytes (col. 14, line 51 through col. 15, line 9); and where the recording/reproducing device is adapted to determine the recording position in the recording medium and the amount of data and the real time recording respectively based on the write command (col. 3, lines 32-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Krakirian, for the purpose of sending a write command to a device connected to a host via a SCSI interface (col. 3, lines 32-40). However, Krakirian also fails to disclose a defect list.

In the same field of endeavor, Fukushima discloses the step of recording record a defect list on the recording medium, the defect list including an indication information to indicate that the defective data block is not replaced, the indication information being different from the write type information and type of the recoded data but dependent on the write type information (col. 4, lines 19-48 and C- G- and R-defect lists in col. 5, lines 3-31 and figures 4a-4c; where the lack of a replacement sector address in either of the C- and G-defect lists, as well as the mere inclusion of a single address in either of these lists, indicates that the defective data block has not been replaced).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Fukushima, for the purposes of enabling the recording of both the real time data and the random access data as well as also enabling the sequential reproduction of the real time data (col. 2, line 56 through col. 3, line 9).

Regarding claim 11, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim 10. Additionally, Gotoh discloses where the recording/reproducing device is adapted to send a report including information to specify a number of defective data blocks found during the real time recording to the host device, and the host device is adapted to recognize an amount of the recorded data based on the information and updates update the remaining capacity of the recording medium (col. 14, line 61 through col. 15, line 9).

Regarding claim 12, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim 10. However, Gotoh fails to disclose every detail of the write command.

In the same field of endeavor, Krakirian discloses where the write command comprising a logical block address to designate a recording position, a transfer length information to identify an amount of data to be recorded and, wherein the write command comprises 12 bytes of information including the logical block address of 4 bytes (figures 2D and 12A), the transfer length information of 4 bytes and

(figures 2D and 12A) and the suggestion of additional, special-purpose data within a reserved byte of the twelve bytes (col. 14, line 51 through col. 15, line 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Krakirian, for the purpose of sending a write command to a device connected to a host via a SCSI interface (col. 3, lines 32-40).

Regarding claim 13, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim 10. However, Gotoh fails to disclose every detail of the write command.

In the same field of endeavor, Krakirian discloses where the write command comprises 12 bytes of information (figures 2D and 12A), the write type information being present on 10th byte number, starting from byte 0 in the byte number (suggested by col. 14, line 51 through col. 15, line 9; where additional, special-purpose data may be located within a reserved byte of the twelve bytes), and the type information comprising 1 bit in the 10th byte number (see claim 1 in combination with the previous citation of Krakirian), and wherein the recording/reproducing device recognizes is adapted to recognize the specified write command to perform the recording operation (col. 3, lines 32-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Krakirian, for the purpose of sending a write command to a device connected to a host via a SCSI interface (col. 3, lines 32-40).

Regarding claim 16, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim 8. Additionally, Gotoh discloses the recognition of the specified write command to control the recording of the data (inherent in the apparatus of Gotoh for determining the most appropriate recording method of the methods disclosed in col. 8, line 8 through col. 12, line 13). However, Gotoh fails to disclose every detail of the write command.

In the same field of endeavor, Krakirian discloses where the write command comprising a logical block address to designate a recording position, a transfer length information to identify an amount of data to be recorded and, wherein the write command comprises 12 bytes of information including the logical block address of 4 bytes (figures 2D and 12A), the transfer length information of 4 bytes and

(figures 2D and 12A) and the suggestion of additional, special-purpose data within a reserved byte of the twelve bytes (col. 14, line 51 through col. 15, line 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Krakirian, for the purpose of sending a write command to a device connected to a host via a SCSI interface (col. 3, lines 32-40).

Regarding claims 17 and 19, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claims 16 and 10, respectively. Additionally, Gotoh discloses where the write command further includes a write speed information to specify the recording speed of data to be recoded (suggested by the decision boxes for steps A1 and A3 in figure 1; where the determination as to what type of data is to be recorded dictates whether the recording speed is real-time or non-real-time) and where a linear replacement to the defective data block is performed when the data transfer speed is lower than the recording speed and real time processing is not required (col. 9, lines 6-16; where it would be obvious to maximize the amount of data that can be stored on a recording medium by efficiently using the unrecorded/free areas of the recording medium, especially when there is sufficient processing time to perform a linear replacement, as is the case when transferring non-real-time data from a host to a peripheral recording device (see also col. 4, line 46 through col. 5, line 6 of Krakirian)).

Regarding claim 18, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim 10. Additionally, Gotoh discloses where the host device is adapted to transmit the write command including write type information to indicate that the real time recording is not required (col. 8, lines 10-21), and the recording/reproducing performs is adapted to perform the recording operation to replace the defective data block to the spare area of the recording medium during the non real time recording (col. 8, lines 10-21). However, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian, fails to disclose where the recording/reproducing apparatus is adapted to record a defect list on the recording medium, the defect list including indication information to indicate that the defective data block is replaced.

In the same field of endeavor, Fukushima discloses where the recording/reproducing apparatus is adapted to record a defect list on the recording medium, the defect list including indication information to

indicate that the defective data block is replaced (col. 4, lines 19-48 and R-defect list in col. 5, lines 3-31 and figure 4c).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the invention of Gotoh with that of Fukushima, for the purposes of enabling the recording of both the real time data and the random access data as well as also enabling the sequential reproduction of the real time data (col. 2, line 56 through col. 3, line 9).

Regarding claim 20, Gotoh discloses a method for managing a defective data block of a recording medium, the method comprising:

receiving a write command for real time recording (steps A1 and A3 in figure 1), the write command comprising write type information to indicate that real time data recording is required, wherein the write command includes the write type information of 1 bit among 1 byte (suggested by the decision boxes for steps A1 and A3 in figure 1; where it is well-known in the art of designing microprocessor-executable code that a simple yes/no decision can be determined on the basis of a single bit or flag); and performing a recording operation of the data in such a manner that a defective data block is not replaced to a spare area of the recording medium, during the real time recording (col. 9, lines 34-43).

However, Gotoh fails to disclose the details of the write command and the identification information.

In the same field of endeavor, Krakirian discloses the structure of the write command, as illustrated with respect to claim 1, where the motivation to combine Gotoh and Krakirian is the same as in claim 1. However, Krakirian also fails to disclose the details of the step of storing identification information.

In the same field of endeavor, Fukushima discloses the step of storing identification information, as illustrated in claim 8, where the motivation to combine Gotoh and Fukushima is the same as in claim 8.

Regarding claims 21 and 24-27, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, disclose everything, albeit in various combinations, as applied above.

Regarding claims 29 and 30, Gotoh discloses an apparatus for managing a defective data block, comprising:

an optical pickup adapted to record data on the recording medium (inherent in the apparatus of figure 15); and

a controller (element R3d in figure 15) adapted to receive a write command for recording data.

Additionally, Gotoh discloses the functionality of the controller, as illustrated with respect to claim 8.

However, Gotoh fails to disclose the details of the write command and the defect management list.

In the same field of endeavor, Krakirian discloses the structure of the write command, as illustrated with respect to claim 8, where the motivation to combine Gotoh and Krakirian is the same as in claim 8. However, Krakirian also fails to disclose the details of the step of storing identification information.

In the same field of endeavor, Fukushima discloses the step of storing defect management information, as illustrated in claims 8 and 9, where the motivation to combine Gotoh and Fukushima is the same as in claim 8 and 9.

Regarding claims 31-42, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, disclose everything, albeit in various combinations, as applied above.

Regarding claim 43, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, discloses everything claimed, as applied to claim 40. Additionally, Gotoh discloses where the recording/reproducing device comprises:

an optical pickup unit for recording adapted to record the data on the recording medium (inherent in the apparatus of figure 15),

a data processor for processing adapted to process the data and transferring transfer the processed data to the optical pickup unit (element R3d in figure 15), and

a control unit for controlling the recording operation of data (element R3e in figure 15).

Regarding claims 44 and 46-49, Gotoh, in view of Krakirian and Fukushima, disclose everything, albeit in various combinations, as applied above.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 8, 10, 20, 29, 33, 40, and 46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

7. In the case that applicant does not consider the arguments moot, applicant's argument that Gotoh fails to teach or suggest any part of the write command is found unpersuasive. In fact, Gotoh suggests, in using the decision boxes for steps A1 and A3 in figure 1, that the write type information can be one bit of the transferred write command because it is well-known in the art of designing microprocessor-executable code that a simple yes/no decision can be determined on the basis of a single bit or flag. Therefore, the application of Gotoh with respect to this limitation is deemed proper.

Closing Remarks/Comments

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nathan Danielsen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM Eastern Time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Korzuch can be reached on (571) 272-7589. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Nathan Danielsen
11/19/2007

/William Korzuch/
SPE, Art Unit 2627